

Glossary

AADC	area air defense commander—the overall responsibility for air defense assigned to a single commander within a unified command, subordinate united command, or joint task force; this is normally the component commander with the preponderance of air defense capabilities and the command, control, and communications capabilities to plan and execute integrated air defense operations; other components involved provide representation, as appropriate, to the area air defense commander's headquarters
AAMDC	Army Air and Missile Defense Command (Provisional)
ABCA	America, Britain, Canada, Australia Armies Standardization Program
ACA	airspace control authority—the commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of airspace control system in the airspace control area
ACE	Allied Command Europe
ACSA	Acquisition Cross-Service Agreements
AD	air defense
ADA	air defense artillery
ADP	automated data processing
airevac	aeromedical evacuation
AJP	allied joint publication
alliance	the result of formal agreements (i.e., treaties) between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives which further the common interests of the members (proposed Joint Pub 5-0)
AM	amplitude modulation
AO	area of operation—the operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and naval forces; does not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces; Army—geographical area, usually defined by lateral, forward, and rear boundaries assigned to a commander, by a higher commander, in which he has responsibility and authority to conduct military operations; <i>see also</i> area of influence and battlespace (FM 100-5, 100-15, and 100-20)
AOI	area of interest—a three-dimensional space wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations by maneuver or fire support systems normally under the commander's command or control; includes both organic and supporting combat power, to include joint, multinational, or interagency assets (Joint Pub 1-02)

AOR	area of responsibility—the geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations; in naval usage, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation
ARFOR	Army force
ARRC	allied rapid reaction corps
ASCC	Army service component commander—the principal advisor to the commander in chief for supporting and employing Army forces in theater and forces outside the theater tasked to support theater operations; this command consists of those Army individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations; responsible for all command aspects of Army forces, to include logistics within the unified command
ATACM	Army Tactical Missile System
battlespace	the conceptual physical volume in which the commander seeks to dominate the enemy; it expands and contracts in relation to the commander's ability to acquire and engage the enemy or can change as the commander's vision of the battlefield changes; encompasses three dimensions and is influenced by the operational dimensions of time, tempo, depth, and synchronization; is not assigned by a higher commander nor constrained by assigned boundaries
C²	command and control—the exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned forces in the accomplishment of the mission; functions performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communication, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission (Joint Pub 1-02)
C²W	command and control warfare
C³I	command, control, communications, and intelligence
C³IC	coalition coordination, communications, and integration center—established in the absence of a single commander or in-place alliance to coordinate multinational activities; provides unanimity of effort among coalition ground forces without the benefits of unity of command (FM 100-7)
C⁴I	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence
CA	civil affairs
CAS	close air support
CFC	Combined Forces Command (Korea)

CI	civilian internees
CINC	commander in chief
CJTF	commander, joint task force
CMO	civil-military operations
CMOC	civil-military operations center
coalition	an <i>ad hoc</i> arrangement between two or more nations for a common action, for instance, the coalition that defeated Iraqi aggression against Kuwait in the Gulf War, 1990-1991 (proposed Joint Pub 5-0)
coalition action	multinational action outside the bounds of established alliances, usually for single occasions or longer cooperation in a narrow sector of common interest; <i>see also</i> combined action (proposed Joint Pub 5-0)
coalition force	a force composed of military elements of nations that have formed a temporary alliance for some specific purpose (Joint Pub 1-02)
COCOM	combatant command (command authority)
combatant command (command authority)	nontransferable command authority established by Title 10, <i>United States Code</i> , Section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands unless otherwise directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense; the authority of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command; should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations; normally exercised through the service or functional component commander; provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions (Joint Pub 1-02)
combatant commander	a commander in chief of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President (Joint Pub 1-02)
combat power	the total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time (Joint Pub 1-02)
combat zone	that area required by combat forces for the conduct of operation; territory forward of the Army rear area boundary (Joint Pub 1-02)
combined action	between two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies (when all allies or services are not involved, the participating nations and services shall be identified (e.g., Combined navies) (Joint Pub 1-02)
combined doctrine	fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more nations in coordinated action toward a common objective (Joint Pub 1-02)

combined force	a military force composed of elements of two or more allied nations (HQ Training and Doctrine Command)
combined operation	an operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission (Joint Pub 1-02)
combined warfare	warfare conducted by forces of two or more allied nations in coordinated action toward common objectives (Joint Pub 1-02)
command	the authority that a commander in the military service lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment; includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions (Joint Pub 1-02)
compatibility	two or more items or components of equipment or material existing or functioning in the same system or environment without mutual interference
CONPLAN	operations plan in concept format
control	authority which may be less than full command exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate or other organizations (Joint Pub 1-02)
coordinating authority	a commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more services or two or more forces of the same service; the commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement; in the event that essential agreement cannot be obtained, the matter shall be referred to the appointing authority (Joint Pub 1-02)
COR	concept of requirements
CPX	command post exercise
CSS	combat service support
DCA	defensive counterair
delegation of authority	action by which a commander assigns part of his authority commensurate with the assigned task to a subordinate commander; while ultimate responsibility cannot be relinquished, delegation of authority carries with it the imposition of a measure of responsibility; the extent of the authority delegated must be clearly stated (Joint Pub 1-02)
doctrine	fundamental principles by which the military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives; authoritative but requires judgment in application (Joint Pub 1-02)
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State

DPG	defense planning guidance
DSAA	Defense Security Assistance Agency
EAC	echelons above corps
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
EW	electronic warfare—any military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy; the three major subdivisions within electronic warfare are electronic attack, electronic protection, and electronic warfare support; in Army usage, use of electromagnetic energy to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum and to ensure friendly use thereof
FAA	<i>Foreign Assistance Act</i>
FAO	foreign area officer
FM	frequency modulation; field manual
FRAGO	fragmentary orders
FSCL	fire support coordination line
FSU	forward support unit
functional component commander	a military commander responsible for the employment and sustainment of assigned forces normally, but not necessarily, composed of forces of two or more services which may be established in peacetime or war to perform particular operational missions that may extend over a period of time (Joint Pub 1-02)
functions	the appropriate or assigned duties, responsibilities, missions, or tasks of an individual, office, or organization; as defined in <i>National Security Act of 1947</i> , as amended, the term <i>function</i> includes functions, powers, and duties (Joint Pub 1-02)
GCC	ground component command (Korea only)
GE	Germany
GIE	global information environment
GO	government organization
HET	heavy equipment transporter
HN	host nation
HNS	host nation support—civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crisis or emergencies, or war based upon agreements mutually concluded between nations (Joint Pub 1-02)
HQ	headquarters
HUMINT	human intelligence

IFF	identification, friend or foe
INFOSYS	information systems
intelligence	the product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas (Joint Pub 1-02)
interchangeability	a condition which exists when two or more items possess such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance and durability, and are capable of being exchanged one for the other without alteration of the items themselves or of adjoining items, except for adjustment, and without selection for fit and performance (Joint Pub 1-02)
interoperability	the ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together (Joint Pub 1-02)
IO	international organization
IPB	intelligence-preparation-of-the-battlespace
ISB	intermediate staging base
ISE	intelligence support element
IT	Italy
JAG	judge advocate general
JFACC	joint force air component commander—derives authority from the JFC who has the authority to exercise operational control, assign missions, direct coordination among subordinate commanders, redirect, and organize forces to ensure unity of effort in the accomplishment of the overall mission; normally designated by the JFC; responsibilities assigned by the joint force commander (normally these include, but are not limited to, planning, coordination, allocation, and tasking based on the JFC's apportionment decision); using the JFC's guidance and authority, and in coordination with other service component commanders and other assigned or supporting commanders, recommends to the JFC apportionment of air sorties to various missions or geographic areas (Joint Pub 1-02)
JFC	joint force commander
JFLCC	joint force land component commander—the commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of land forces, planning and coordinating land operations, or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned; JFLCC is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander; JFLCC is normally the commander with the preponderance of land forces and the requisite command and control capabilities

JIC	joint implementation committee
JIP	joint implementation plan
JLP	joint logistics plan
JLSP	joint logistics support plan
JMC	joint movement center
joint	connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of more than one service of the same nation participate (when all services are not involved, the participating services shall be identified, e.g., Joint Army-Navy) (Joint Pub 1-02)
joint doctrine	fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more services in coordinated action toward a common objective; promulgated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the combatant commands, services, and Joint Staff (Joint Pub 1-02)
joint force	a general term applied to a force composed of significant elements of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps and the Air Force or two or more of these services, operating under a single commander authorized to exercise combatant command or operational control over joint forces (Joint Pub 1-02)
JPC/G	joint planning commission or group
JSCP	joint strategic capabilities plan
JSP	joint support plan
JTCB	joint targeting coordination board
JTF	joint task force
LCC	land component commander
lead nation-liaison	that contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action (Joint Pub 1-02)
LNO	liaison officer
LOAC	laws of armed conflict
LOC	line of communication
LOGCAP	Logistics Civil Augmentation Program
logistics	the science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of material; movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; acquisition or furnishing of services (Joint Pub 1-02)
LRC	lesser regional contingency
LSE	logistics support element

MACOM	major Army command
maneuver	a movement to place ships or aircraft in a position of advantage over the enemy; a tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war; the operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle to cause it to perform desired movements; employment of forces on the battlefield through movement in combination with fire, or fire potential, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission (Joint Pub 1-02)
MDA	multinational deployment agency
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain, troops-time available
MFA	ministry of foreign affairs
MFC	multinational force commander—a general term applied to a commander who exercises command authority over a military force composed of elements of two or more nations; the extent of the MFC's command authority is determined by the participating nations (proposed in Joint Pub 3-16)
MIE	military information environment
MLS/E	multinational support command/element
MLT	mobile liaison team
MNF	multinational force
MOD	ministry of defense
MOOTW	military operations other than war—the range of military actions required by the National Command Authorities, except those associated with major combat operations, conducted pursuant to a declaration of war or authorized by the <i>War Powers Limitation Act</i> , in support of National Security interests and objectives; these military actions can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national power and occur before, during, and after war. Also known as operations other than war (OOTW) (Joint Pub 3-07)
MRC	major regional contingency
MSC/E	multinational support command/element
MSR	main supply route
multinational operations	a collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, typically organized within the structure of a coalition or alliance (Joint Pub 3-0)
national security objectives	those fundamental aims, goals, and purposes of a nation stated in the national security strategy toward which a security policy is directed and efforts and resources of the nation are applied (Joint Pub 3-0)

national security policy	a broad course of action or statements of guidance adopted by the government and the national-level command authority in pursuit of national security objectives (Joint Pub 3-0)
<i>National Security Strategy</i>	the art and science of developing, applying, and coordinating the instruments of national power (diplomatic, economic, military, and informational) to achieve objectives that contribute to national security (Joint Pub 1-02)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC warfare	nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare
NCA	National Command Authorities—the President and the Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors (Joint Pub 1-02)
NDP	national disclosure policy
NGO	nongovernmental organization—transnational, nonprofit organization of private citizens that maintains a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations; may be professional associations, foundations, multinational businesses, or simply groups with a common interest in humanitarian assistance (development and relief) (Joint Pub 3-07, 16 June 1995)
NSE	national support element
objective	the physical object of the action taken, e.g., a definite tactical feature, the seizure and/or holding of which is essential to the commander's plan (Joint Pub 1-02)
OCA	offensive counterair
OPCOM	operational command (NATO)
OPCON	operational control—transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command; inherent in combatant command (command authority) and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission; includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command; should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations; normally exercised through the service component commanders; normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training (Joint Pub 1-02)

operating forces	those forces whose primary missions are to participate in combat and the integral supporting elements thereof (Joint Pub 1-02)
operation	a military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defense, and maneuvers needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign (Joint Pub 1-02)
operational level of war	the level of war at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theaters or areas of operations; activities at this level link tactics and strategy by establishing operational objectives needed to accomplish the strategic objectives, sequencing events to achieve the operational objectives, initiating actions, and applying resources to bring about and sustain these events; these activities imply a broader dimension of time or space than do tactics; they ensure the logistics and administrative support of tactical forces and provide the means by which tactical successes are exploited to achieve strategic objectives (Joint Pub 1-02)
OPLAN	operation plan
OPORD	operations order
OPSEC	operations security
PA	public affairs
POD	port of debarkation
POE	port of embarkation
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POLAD	political advisor
PSS	personnel service support
PSYOP	psychological operations—planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals; the purpose is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behaviors favorable to the originator's objectives (Joint Pub 1-02)
PVO	private voluntary organization—private, nonprofit humanitarian assistance organization involved in development and relief activities; normally US-based; PVO is often used synonymously with the term <i>nongovernmental organization</i> (Joint Pub 3-08, First Working Draft, Dec 94)

QSTAG	quadripartite standardization agreement (ABCA)
RC	reserve component
RII	relevant information and intelligence
ROE	rules of engagement
RSI	rationalization, standardization, and interoperability
RSO&I	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RSU	rear support unit
SA	security assistance
SACEUR	Supreme Allied Command Europe
service component command	command consisting of the service component commander and all those individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under the command that are assigned to the unified command (Joint Pub 1-02)
SHORAD	short-range air defense
SO	special operations—operations conducted by specially organized, trained, and equipped military and paramilitary forces to achieve military, political, economic, or psychological objectives by unconventional military means in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive areas; conducted during peacetime competition, conflict, and war, independently or in coordination with operations of conventional, nonspecial operations forces; political-military considerations frequently shape special operations, requiring clandestine, covert, or low visibility techniques and oversight at the national level; differ from conventional operations in degree of physical and political risk, operational techniques, mode of employment, independence from friendly support, and dependence on detailed operational intelligence and indigenous assets (Joint Pub 1-02)
SOF	special operations forces
SOFA	status of forces agreement
SOP	standing operating procedures
SOR	statement of requirement
STANAG	standardization agreement (NATO)
standardization	within NATO, the process of developing concepts, doctrines, procedures, and designs to achieve and maintain the most effective levels of compatibility, interoperability, and commonality in fields of operations, administration, and materiel

strategic level of war	the level of war at which a nation, often as a member of a group of nations, determines national or multinational (alliance or coalition) security objectives and guidance and develops and uses national resources to accomplish those objectives; activities at this level establish national and multinational military objectives, sequence initiatives, define limits, and assess risks for the use of military and other instruments of national power; develops global plans or theater war plans to achieve these objectives; provides military forces and other capabilities in accordance with strategic plan (Joint Pub 1-02)
support	the action of a force which aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action; a unit which helps another unit in battle (aviation, artillery, or naval gunfire may be used as a support for infantry); a part of any unit held back at the beginning of an attack as a reserve; an element of a command which assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat (Joint Pub 1-02)
TA	technical agreement or arrangement
TACCIMS	Theater Automated Command and Control Information Management System
TACOM	tactical command
TACON	tactical control—the detailed, and usually, local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned (Joint Pub 1-02)
tactical level of war	the level of war at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical units or task forces; activities at this level focus on the ordered arrangement and maneuver of combat elements in relation to each other and to the enemy to achieve combat objectives (Joint Pub 1-02)
TBM	tactical ballistic missile
TCC	transportation control center
TMD	theater missile defense
TOA	transfer of authority
TPFDD	time-phased force and deployment data
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
TU	Turkey
UCP	<i>Unified Command Plan</i>
UJTL	universal joint task list
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations

unity of command/ unity of effort	directing and coordinating the action of all forces toward a common objective; may be achieved by cooperation (the usual method at national and alliance level); at theater level and below, best achieved by vesting a single commander with the requisite authority to direct and to coordinate all forces employed in pursuit of a common goal; at the strategic level, this common goal equates to the political purpose of the United States and the broad strategic objectives which flow from this purpose; at the national level, this common goal determines the military forces necessary for its achievement; the coordination of these forces requires unity of effort; the President as the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces is assisted in this role by the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and combatant commands in or in support of a theater; employment of forces in a theater in a manner that develops their full combat power requires unity of effort (Joint Pub 3-0)
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protective Force
US	United States
USACE	US Allied Command Europe
USACOM	US Atlantic Command
USAMC	US Army Materiel Command
USAREUR	US Army European Command
US country team	the senior, in-country US coordinating and supervising body, headed by the chief of the US diplomatic mission (usually an ambassador) and composed of the senior member of each represented US department or agency as desired by the chief of the US diplomatic mission (Joint Pub 1-02)
WHNS	wartime host nation support